

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVICING REQUESTS
TO A STORAGE ARRAY**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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1. Technical Field:

The present invention relates in general to data processing systems, and more particularly, data storage within data processing systems. Still more particularly, the present invention relates to a system and method for handling data requests within data processing systems.

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2. Description of the Related Art:

In modern computer systems, users frequently access common data stored in a redundant array of inexpensive disks (RAID) of a central networked computer. Redundancy is employed so that if a hard disk of the RAID fails, the data stored on the failed hard disk can be rebuilt utilizing data and parity data stored on the other hard disks of the RAID while the failed hard disk is taken off-line and repaired.

Hard disks within a RAID frequently are subject to numerous accesses ranging from relatively short data writes or reads to relatively lengthy updates of the configuration of the hard disk. During access to a disk, one or more users of the computer system may be unable to access the data on the disk. Such users typically wait until the hard disk completes the previous process until their data access requests can be fulfilled.

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An example of a lengthy hard disk update that would restrict user access to data is a firmware update. Firmware updates may be required, for example, to resolve incompatibilities between components (e.g., hard disks) or to correct errors in the firmware that are not detected until after the release of the firmware.

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An update to the firmware of a conventional hard disk cannot be performed when the drive is on-line. Because of this limitation, hard disk firmware updates are performed in a controlled operating system environment with the selected hard disk set to an off-line mode to prevent access to the hard disk. Utilizing a single threaded environment (e.g., disk operating system, or DOS) allows a hard disk firmware update application to assume control of the computer system and prevent other applications from accessing the hard disk during the firmware update.

Because many computer systems and networks employ multi-threaded operating systems (e.g., Windows NT), to perform a firmware update, an administrator typically shuts down the multi-threaded operating system, takes the computer system off-line, boots DOS, runs the hard disk update software, and waits for the update to complete. During the firmware update, the RAID is taken off-line, which prevents other users from accessing the data stored on the RAID.

Thus, it is often the case that users may request access to data stored on a hard disk that is unavailable due to an update, repair, or another access. The present invention recognizes that a system and method for servicing a data request to an unavailable hard disk without waiting for the update, access, or repair to be completed, would improve the overall of a data processing system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To overcome the foregoing and additional limitations of the prior art, the present invention presents an improved system and method of servicing a data request to a storage media array. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the data processing system includes an adapter and a redundant array of inexpensive disks (RAID). The adapter includes an updating circuit and a request servicing circuit.

According to the method of the present invention, if a data read request to an unavailable particular storage medium is received from a system processor, a request servicing circuit of an adapter reconstructs the request data from data and parity data stored on other storage media in the array. However, if a data write request to an unavailable storage medium is received from the system processor, the actual data related to the data write request is stored in a temporary memory location, and the data write request is logged in a non-volatile memory. There is no built-in data redundancy in a first preferred embodiment of the present invention; thus, modified data is lost in the event of the failure of another storage medium during the update of the selected storage medium. However, a second preferred embodiment of the present invention incorporates a spare storage medium that preserves the modified data if another storage medium fails.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objects and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 depicts a detailed block diagram of an exemplary data processing system, which may be utilized to implement the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a detailed block diagram of an adapter for a storage array in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3A depicts a high-level logic flowchart illustrating a first method for servicing a data request to a storage array according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 3B illustrates a table depicting a redundant array of inexpensive disks (RAID) implementing a first method of servicing a data request to a storage array according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 4A depicts a high-level logic flowchart illustrating a second method for servicing a data request to a storage array including a spare storage medium according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 4B illustrates a table depicting a RAID implementing a second method of servicing a data request to a storage array according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

With reference now to the figures and in particular with reference to **Figure 1**, there is depicted a detailed block diagram of a data processing system **10** in which a preferred embodiment of the present invention may be implemented. As illustrated, data processing system **10** includes a system processor **12**, a system memory **14**, a user interface **17**, and a communications control unit **19**, all coupled via a system interconnect **16**. System processor **12**, which may be implemented as one or more processors, such as any generation of Pentium™ processor available from Intel Corporation in Santa Clara, CA, executes software instructions to control the operation of data processing system **10**. System memory **14** provides storage for software and data and may include both read-only memory (ROM) and random access memory (RAM).

It should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that system interconnect **16** may be implemented as a bus, a switch or any other type of coupling apparatus. User interface **17** provides an interface between data processing system **10** and peripherals employed by a user to interact with data processing system **10**. User interface **17** may include various adapters and drivers for controlling peripherals, such as keyboard **28**, display **30**, and mouse **32**. Communications control unit **19** provides an interface between data processing system **10** and an external network **26**, which may be a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN) such as the Internet.

An adapter **22** controls access and updates to a storage media array **23** via an array interconnect **25** and is coupled to system processor **12** by a mezzanine interconnect **18**, which in a preferred embodiment of the present invention may be implemented as a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus. Array interconnect **25** can be implemented as a small computer system interface (SCSI) bus.

It should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that any interconnect system (e.g., integrated device electronics, or IDE) may be implemented to couple storage media array 23 to system processor 12. Storage media array 23 can be implemented as a redundant array of inexpensive disks (RAID) 24a-24n.

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Referring now to **Figure 2**, a detailed block diagram is illustrated of an adapter 22 utilized by a data processing system 10, as depicted in **Figure 1**, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Adapter 22 coordinates updates and services data requests to storage media array 23 by system processor 12 or by other networked data processing systems coupled to data processing system 10.

As depicted, adapter 22 includes an adapter processor 104 that is implemented as an updating circuit for coordinating accesses and updates to storage media array 23. Coupled to adapter processor 104 via an adapter interconnect 102 is an adapter processor memory 106, which functions as a cache memory for adapter processor 104.

Further coupled to adapter processor 104 is non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM) 108. During an update to a selected storage medium of storage media array 23, adapter 22 receives a data write request from system processor 12. NVRAM 108 logs the data write request as a "dirty stripe", or a stripe of modified data. The actual data from the data write request are stored in another storage medium in the array. Requests for data during an update to the storage medium of storage media array 23 are handled by a request servicing circuit, implemented as an exclusive-OR (XOR) processor 112, coupled by adapter interconnect 102.

Adapter 22 finally includes PCI/PCI bridge 114, and small computer system interface (SCSI) channels 116 to facilitate data communication between system PCI bus 18 and SCSI bus 25.

With reference now to **Figure 3A**, there is illustrated a high-level logic flowchart depicting an exemplary method by which an adapter **22** services a request to access a storage media array **23** according to a first embodiment of the present invention. In **Figure 3B**, there is depicted a table that illustrates an exemplary RAID that stores data in stripes across three storage media.

As depicted in **Figure 3A**, the method begins at block **200** and then continues to an update loop including blocks **202**, **204**, and **206**. During the execution of the update loop, an adapter processor **104** (or other suitable updating circuit) selects a storage medium to update out of storage media array **23**, as shown in block **202**. In this example, adapter **22** selects storage medium **2** for updating, as depicted in **Figure 3B**. As illustrated in block **204**, adapter processor **104** sets the storage medium **2** to an off-line status, and begins relaying update data (e.g., updated firmware) to storage medium **2**, as depicted in block **206**.

The process then enters a request servicing loop that includes blocks **208**, **210**, **212**, **213**, **214**, **216**, **218** and **220**. The request servicing loop illustrates the process of providing a user with requested data that is located on a selected, inaccessible storage medium. In this example, as depicted in **Figure 3B**, storage medium **2** is inaccessible at this time because adapter **22** had been instructed by system processor **12** to perform an update to storage medium **2**.

During the update of storage medium **2**, adapter **22** monitors for data requests to the selected storage medium, as shown in block **208**. If adapter **22** monitors a data request to the selected storage medium and the data request is a data read request (e.g., a data read request for data **D1** of **Figure 3B**), as depicted in block **210**, the requested data **D1** are automatically reconstructed by a request servicing circuit, implemented as a XOR processor **112**, utilizing data **D0** and parity data **P1** stored in other storage media in the array, as shown in block **212**. The request servicing circuit

provides the requested data to the requesting component, as depicted in block 213. The process then returns from block 213 to block 208.

If the data request is not a data read request, the data request is assumed to be a data write request, as illustrated in block 214. The data write request and the location of the data related to the data write request are logged within NVRAM 108, and the actual data corresponding to the data write request are stored another storage medium in the array, as depicted in blocks 216 and 218. The process then returns from block 218 to block 208, where the process monitors for data requests to storage media 2, as illustrated.

If adapter 22 does not receive a data request to the selected storage medium, the process moves from block 208 to block 220, which depicts a determination of whether or not the update of the selected storage medium is complete. If the update of the selected storage medium is not complete, the process returns from block 220 to block 208 where adapter 22 continues to monitor for a data request to the selected storage medium.

If the update of the selected storage medium is complete, the process continues to block 222, where each dirty stripe logged in NVRAM is rebuilt with data and parity data stored on other the storage media in the storage media array, and the new data stored in the temporary location in the other storage media. The selected storage medium is then set to an online status by adapter 22, as depicted in block 224. Finally, if there are remaining storage media to be updated, the process returns from block 226 to block 202, where the process reenters the update loop. If there are no remaining storage media to be updated, the process ends, as shown in block 228.

One drawback to the method outlined by a preferred first embodiment of the present invention, as depicted in **Figures 3A and 3B**, is the lack of redundancy in the

system. If another storage medium (storage media 1 or 3, as illustrated in **Figure 3B**) fails during the update of storage medium 2, the entire storage media array 23 is taken off-line. The failed storage medium (storage media 1 or 3) is repaired and then rebuilt utilizing data and parity data from the other two storage media. However, any modified data for storage medium 2 temporarily stored on the failed storage medium during the update are lost.

Referring to **Figures 4A**, a high-level logic flowchart depicting an exemplary method by which an adapter 22 services a request to access a storage media array according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Illustrated in **Figure 4B**, there is depicted an exemplary RAID that stores data in stripes across four storage media. Included in storage media array 23 is a spare storage medium for storing data and write data requests during a selected storage medium update controlled by adapter 22.

As depicted, the method begins at block 300 and then continues to block 302, which is illustrated as an update loop including blocks 302, 304 and 306. The update loop depicts the selection and update of a storage medium. During the execution of the update loop, an adapter processor 104, implemented as an updating circuit, selects a storage medium to update out of a storage media array 23, as shown in block 302. In this example, according to **Figure 4B**, adapter 22 selects storage medium 2 for updating. As illustrated in block 304, adapter processor 104 sets storage medium 2 to an off-line status, and begins relaying update data to storage medium 2, as depicted in block 306.

The process then enters a request servicing loop that includes blocks 308, 310, 312, 313, 314, 316, 318 and 320. The request servicing loop illustrates the process of providing a user with requested data that is located on a selected, inaccessible storage medium. The selected storage medium is inaccessible

at this time because adapter 22 had been instructed by system processor 12 to perform an update on storage medium 2.

During the update of storage medium 2, adapter 22 monitors for data requests to storage medium 2, as shown in block 308. For example, according to **Figure 4B**, if adapter 22 monitors a data request determined to be a data read request for data **D1** to storage medium 2, as depicted in block 310, the requested data **D1** is automatically reconstructed by XOR processor 112, (or other request servicing circuit), from data **D0** and parity data **P1** stored in other storage media (e.g., storage media 1 and 3) in the array, as shown in block 312. The request servicing circuit provides the requested data to the requesting component, as depicted in block 313. The process then returns from block 313 to block 308. If the data request is not a data read request, the data request is assumed to be a data write request to storage medium 2, as illustrated in block 314. The data write request is logged within a NVRAM 108 and a spare storage medium 4, as illustrated in block 316. The actual data **D1** associated with the data write request is stored in the spare storage medium, as data **D1'**, as depicted in block 318. The process then returns to block 308 from block 318.

If adapter 22 does not receive a data request to the selected storage medium, the process moves to block 320, which depicts a determination of whether or not the update to the selected storage medium is complete. If the update of storage medium 2 is complete, the process continues to block 322, where each dirty stripe logged in NVRAM is rebuilt with data and parity data stored in the other storage media in the array and the new data stored in spare storage medium 4; as illustrated, storage medium 2 is set to an online status by adapter 22, as depicted in block 324. Finally, if there are remaining storage media to be updated, the process returns from block 326 to block 302, where the process reenters the update loop. If there are no remaining storage media to be updated, the process ends, as shown in block 328.

If the update of storage medium 2 is not complete, the process continues to block 330, which illustrates adapter 22 checking if another storage medium of the array has failed. If another storage medium of the array has failed, storage media array 23 is set to off-line status by adapter 22, as shown in block 332. The update of storage medium 2 is completed, as depicted in block 334, and storage medium 2 is rebuilt with data and parity data stored in other storage media, and new data stored in the spare storage medium 4, as illustrated in block 336. The process then continues to block 324. If another storage medium of the array has not failed, the process returns from block 330 to block 308.

This second preferred embodiment of the present invention addresses the drawback of the first embodiment. As illustrated in **Figure 4B**, spare storage medium 4 records the modified data to be transferred to storage medium 2 when the update is complete. Therefore, if one of the other storage media fails during the update of storage medium 2, the modified data are preserved on spare storage medium 4.

As described above, an improved system and method of servicing a request to an array of storage media is presented. A data processing system, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention includes a storage media array and an adapter to interface with the storage media array. If a data read request to a particular storage medium is received from a system processor, a request servicing circuit of the adapter reconstructs the request data from data and parity data stored on other storage media in the array. However, if a data write request to an unavailable storage medium is received from the system processor, the actual data related to the data write request are stored in a temporary memory location, and the data write request is logged in a non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM). There is no built-in data redundancy in a first preferred embodiment of the present invention; thus, modified data are lost in the event of the failure of another storage medium during the update of the selected

storage medium. However, a second preferred embodiment of the present invention incorporates a spare storage medium that preserves the modified data if another storage medium fails.

While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to a preferred embodiment, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, the data on a storage medium in a RAID utilizing the present invention may still be accessed by a user even if the storage medium is off-line due to required maintenance.

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